"Ubi libertas, ibi patria .-- Cicero .--- WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS, THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

C. H. MITCHENER .- EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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MESSAGE FROM THE President.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our be loved country, through the vicissitudes of anoth er year, the invaluable blessings of health , plen ty, and peace- Sellom has this favored land been so gagerally exempted from the ravages of disease, of the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical conjuncture of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinction from all interference with the domestic and poslitical relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is direc ted; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commer cial privileges we concede, and those we res quire from others: these accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle given to our country and government a stand- to inform you our rele, 1840, ing in the eye of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms laid before we give this valuable document to our on which it can be acquired, and by which it gratulations it is the last one of the kind we shall can alone be preserved.

cult in their consequences, in which the por- to it, in a smuch as it draws the party lines strong of our citizens and the honor of the were deeply involved, have, in the cours here fow years, (the most of them during the ient Democracy, and the triumphant but discordant cessful administration of my immediate precis factions of Federalism. It lays down in bold cossor,) been brought to a satisfactory coron sion; and the most important of those remai all publican principles of '9S, of 1800, and of ever are, am happy to believe in a fair way of Dear democratic Administration since-and the ing speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentious shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no er tangling allian ces, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphy all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this Government has ever contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitament which grew out of the territorial controversy between the U. States and the board. The claims not embraced by that Great Britain having in a great Measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is ayproaching for its final a ctt/ement, Both Gov ernments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught: and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counterproject, including also a provision for the certain and final settlement of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an that the Government of Chili has entered into additional suggestion on our part, communica- an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the ted by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That case of the Macedonian, for American property minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instruct seized in 1819, and to add, that information has ted upon some of the points raised in the discus also been received which justifies the hope of sion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to an early adjustment of the remaining claims up his own Government for its further decision. on that Government. Having now been for some time under its adver The commissioners appointed in pursuance

sociation. Three commissioners were appoint ted shortly after the aujournment of Congress. under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which seperates the States of Maine and New Hampskire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practi cable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any errone-ous impressions which may have been made elswhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrasments - which in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negociations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I athought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of the boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwest point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British lions of dollars of the public moneys to the amount of twelve millions annual

Government to this prommon constituents, a shall it be my greatest With Austria, Krancopor sphere, to extend a

most frie E DEMOCRAT

eral principles L. DOVER. OHIO.

concluded in Y. DECEMBER 25,1840.

ified by the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. adjur ver receive from Mr. Van Buren, and A series of questions of long standing, ac- it is the best one. We call particular attention er than ever, between the defeated but united relief, [so that he who runs may read) the reinciples with which we will go into the fight tugar, was con- as signes - Onewards, the 26th of August last, by the plenipotenes ries of the two Governments. Its stipulations for re-th crush'd to earth will rise again;
While south of the crush'd to earth will rise again; erality and advantage which the United States

> commercial intercourse of the two countries. Under the appropiation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting tie interests of our tobacco trade.

> The commisioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having me and organized at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to convention are now the subject of negociation between the two Governments, through the me dum of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citzens upon the late Republic of Columbia have not yet been satisfied by the seperate Governments into which it has been resolved.

The charge d'affaires of Brazil having oxpressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will ce ase to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the U. S. and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by expres

It affords me pleaurs to communicate to you

tisement, a speedy answer may be confidently the convention between the United States and expected. From the character of the points still Texas, for making the boundary between them. in difference, and the undoubted disposition of have according to the last report received from both parties to bring the matter to an early con our commissioner, surveyed audjestablished the clusion look with entire confidence to a whole extent of boundary north along the wes-

prompt and satisfactory termination, of the no | tern bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance | morals of the people. There can sure | mitted to be constitutional, and the ex | tern bank of the say that nothing has oc into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty second degree of north latitude. The commission ad ourned on the 16th June last, to reassemble or the first of November for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirtysecond degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian fine thence to Red river, It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances and the success with which embarras aments in regard to them, at times ap parently unsurmount able, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and the Government of the U. States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing Treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; & experience has demonstrared its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States! Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary been found to exist in ample resources unencumbered with debt: and in this respect, the Federal Governs ment occupies a singularly fortunate and truly viable positiou.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837. the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight milthe "Reform' promised us. As abose fidelinot printing it, the Federal members riunately be printed in the papers. True the revenues with a few exceptions, have refused the pubin detached parts. The Whig orgo, and the rawas, only published the head and there out The heart he cut out and threw away. Wweat duty he owes, and justice demands of him a fair expression of the sentiments of the Executive. When he does not do so, he is guilty o, a breach of trust. He commits a fraud on the the citizens of this county. Is that which he published last week, as "Gov. Shannon's Message," a correct copy! Every honest man says no. But why do the Federal members, & Federal editors refuse to print the Message as it carry on an extensive business, and has an exwas delivered! Heve they confidence in the intelligence of the people ? Their very course denies this. Hence they endeavor to deceive the people by false issues, and "crushing truth

for the last four years in remaker's, enue, we have, during the same period, have always sought to make the basis of their been subjected to an unavoidable coninuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past trans ped they will tend to foster and strengthen the actions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these, the charge upon the Tressury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty slone, witho t adverting to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the pros egution of measures for the removal of he Seminole Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to broad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creaing a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in he midst of a steadily progressive reduct on of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will reyear. The small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, & less by twenty-three millions than the not yet due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed penditures do not exceed the amount kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be large as may justly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from ligations of law; to execute all its con- occurrence of extraordinary causes of tracte according to the requirements of expenditures. the constitution; and thus to present, when most needed, a rallying-point by ject two things are indepensable: first, which the business of the whole coun- that the action of the Federal Governtry might be brought back to a safe and ment be kept within the boundaries preunvarying standard-a result vitally im scribed by its founders, and, secondly,

ly now be no difference of opinion in would have arisen if the Government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deferred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the people sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, in a com munity like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its immediate opera-

The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as pos sible the national debt, and, subsequent ly, in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers offoreign stock-holders, is one which is every day gathering strength. Already have the resorces of many of the States, and the future industry of their citizens, been indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of European Governments, were, in pursuance of its provisions, ly, to pay the constantly accruing inhanneited with the States in the months terest on borrowed money-a sum exof Shannon's April, and July, of that year. seeding half the ordinary revenues of cial form. Thousands of dollar general sus-been spent in wrangling about tents by the three hundred. This is the complete excep-three hundred. This is the complete moneys mestic affairs, if not actually to intermestic affairs, if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of seic papers have published it, but the the pec- Government, with the exception of an rious alarm. Fortunately, the Federal obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as that man what right he had so to do ? It is is believed, the only Government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its editors, has also relieved itself entire-

om debt. To maintain a distinction J. DE and so honorable, to our FOR SALE OR an object The Subscriber offers for sale, an extensive Dover, possessing all the facilities necessary to

tensive run of custom,

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commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnigance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events, who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a Government, habitually dependent on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in resismy the influences constantly exerted in avor of additional loans; by capitalists. who enrinch themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance-a prolific scource of individual aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their gains in the rise and fall of public stocks; and the present day, every demand by the selfish importunities of applicants upon the Government, at home or afor appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the public, but the real objects of which are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known necessity which so many of the States will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very cogent reason why the hain in the Treasury at the end of the Federal Government should refrain from creating a pational debt, by which the people would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources United States have in deposite with the for every emergency; and we may be States, is composed of such only as are quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the Government with all the means asked out of the accruing revenue, if the ex- for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can, at all events, be no within which they may, it is thought, be justification for the creation of a permenent debt by the Federal Government. Its limited range of constitution al duties may certainly, under such circumstances, be performed without such the contemplation of these circumstan- a resort. It has, it is seen, been avoices, one, not the least gratifying, is the ded during four years of greater fiscal consciousness that the Government had difficulties than have existed in a simithe resolution and the ability to adhere, lar period since the adoption of the con in every emergency, to the sacred ob- stitution, and also remarkable for the

But to accomplish so desirable an ob portant as well to the interests as to the that all appropriations for objects admit. | currency, and official defalcations, yet

peaditure of them also, be subjected to curred in the practical operation of the egard to the incalculable evils that a standard of rigid but well considered system to weaken in the slightest deand practical econ omy- The first de- gree, but much to strengthen the confipends chiefly on the people themselves, dent anticipations of its friends, the opinions they form of the true con- grounds of these have been theretofore construction of the Constitution, and the so fully explained as to require no reconfidence they repose in the political capitulation. In respect to the facility representatives in the Federal Legisla- ting the public service and the ability ture; the second rests upon the fidelity of the Government to discharge through with which their more immediate repre- its agency every duty attendant on the sentatives, and other public functionari- collection, transfer, and disbursment of jects upon which there exists a wider have proved to be unfounded. On the a matter- Practical economy in the be entitled management of public affairs can have 1 have deemed this brief summary of poadverse influence to contend withmore our fiscal affairs accessary to the due powerful than a large surplus revenue; performance of a duty specially enjoined and the unusally large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, judependant- serve, also, to illu ly of the extraordinary requisitions for principles by which the public service growing out of the in referenc to two con state of our Indian relations, be, in no public policy, which we inconsiderable degree, traced to this their developme source. The sudden and rapid distri-Treasury, and the equally sudden and cated and diffic unprecedentedly severe revulsion in the tem of Governmen commerce and business of the country, tional debt, and a plat of J. I. Smiths, pointing with unerring certainty to a was in these that they at all times be great and protracted reduction of the by which the country; work intrusted to earliest reduction of the public expen-

> But to change a system operating upopposing principles thus marshalls. on so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every departstely, and in good faith, directed to that ed to prevent a recort to either. end, and has so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropri stions for the year 1838 (the first over which I had any control) were some diminished. The expenditures of Produced six millions of dol-

1840, exclusive of debt and trust FROM Wooster OIL oly not exceed Vis, Mt. Eaton, Co. being between two (Via, Mt. Eaton, C. & being between two ounty, Harrisear, and nine or ten mil-Wheeling I than those of 1837. Nor has the gratification of individual cupidityory Mor found necessary, in order to pro- is alone sufficient; independently of the es he this result, to resort to the power weighty objections which have already upon such a condition. Another ob- conferred by Congress, of postponting been urged, to render its creation and certain classes of the public works, except by deferring expenditures for a appeasable discord. If we add to this: short period upon a limited portion of its inevitable tendency to produce and tude, and to foster national extrava- them, and which postponement terminated sometime since, at the moment the Treasury Department by further receipts from the judebted banks, became fully assured of its abillity to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects. Causes are in operation which will, it is believed justify a still further reduction without injury to any important national internal interest. The expenses of sustaining the troops employed in Florida have been gradualy and greatly reduced through the persevering effort of the War Department, and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finish ed, or nearly so, and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued ex-

emption from border difficulties. The avaiable balance in the Treasury on the first of January next is estimated at one million and a helf of dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, besufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the reserved to the States and to the people, Treasury at the end of the year, if the if it has been viewed by them as the remedial measures 'connected with the customs and the public lands, heretofore parian cynstruction, which if nuchecked recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

The new system established by Congrees for the safe keeping of public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue; and providing additional guards and securities against losses has now been several months in operation- Although such an institution at the present day. it might be premature, upon an experiment of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion, in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under which the Federal Government and the country have hilherto suf-

sentiments of those they select as their and convenience it affords in conductsumulate their agents to adhere, under es, discharge the truste committed to the public money with promptitude and them. The duty of economizing the success, I can say with confidence that expenses of the public service is admit- the apprehensions of those who felt it ted on all hands, yet there are few sub- to be their duty to oppose its adoption, difference of opinion than is constantly contrary, this branch of the fiscal affairs manifested in regard to the fidelity with of the Government has been, and it is which that duty is discharged. Neith- believed may always be, thus carried on r diversity of sentiment, nor even mu- with desirable facility and security. A ual recriminations, upon a point in res- few changes and improvements in the pect to which the public mind is so just details of the system, without affecting y sensitive, can well be entirely avoid- any principles involved in it, will be ed; and least so at periods of great po- submitted to you by the Secretary of the litical excitement. An intelligent peo- Treasury, and will; I am sure, receive ple, however, seld om fail to arrive, in at your han - that attention to which the end, at correct conclusions in such they may, on examination, be found to

> other article in a and have ORIA VBlequences, 14 res all its various revenue, strengthed the propriety of the over since the adoption welf it will be tion, in a great measure, or hionable.

> > will continue as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated consquences. Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavor-

and there is too much reason ter as he

hend that the conflicting interests

The consideration that a large public lebt affords an apol ogy, and produces, in some degree, a necessity also, for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but like wise so apt to lead, in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of Republican governmentthe prostitution of political power, conferred for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and existence the sources of bitter and un foster extravagant expenditures of the public money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the people; and finally, if we referr to the examples of every Government which has existed, for proof how seldom it is that the system when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight, it come imposible to resist the conclusion, that no benfits resulting from its career, no extent of consequest, no occasion of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantagos, can counterbalance its ultimate results - a splendid Government and an impoverished peo-

If a National Bankwas as is undeniable repudiated by the framers of the Constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, if, from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citizens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the Constitution, which declares, that all powers not conferred by that instrament on the General Government are first great step in the march of latitudis would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten Constitution; dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretation of a dominaut party, and affording no security to the rights of the rights of the minority; if such is undeniable the case, what rational grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to

Could a different result have been expected when the consequences which have flowed from its creation, and particularly from its strug gles to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed in o striking a manner the apprehensions of its earliest opponents; when it had been so clearly out of banking expansions, depreciated